

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One column one year	\$100 00
Half a column one year	60 00
Quarter column one year	30 00
Special Notices, per line	20
Business Cards of not more than six lines for one year	5 00
Marriage and death notices free.	

## Business Directory.

### DRY GOODS.

F. SILL & CO.,  
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Tinware, Trunks  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,  
Opposite Court House, McConnelville, O.  
1869. SPRING TRADE! 1869.

**Adams & Kahler,**  
Have a Well Selected Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES,  
QUEENWARE,  
HOOTS & SHOES,  
At Reduced Prices,  
North West Corner Center & East Street,  
McConnelville, O.  
April 23, 1868.

### TOBACCO.

**COCHRAN BROS.,**  
Manufacturers and dealers in  
CHOICE BRANDS OF  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Also Dealers in  
Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff and all  
Articles pertaining to the same.  
CENTER STREET, McCONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.  
Sign of "Jim Crow."  
Special attention given to filling orders.  
no 35-5m.

### HARDWARE.

**Robert L. Morris,**  
DEALER IN  
Mechanics' Tools, Farm Implements  
Building Materials, Shelf Hardware,  
Cottage, House Furnishing  
Goods, and Manufacturer of  
**TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,**  
Opposite the Court House,  
McConnelville, O.  
April 30, 1868-lyr.

**V. B. LEWIS & Co.,**  
DEALER IN

**HARDWARE,**  
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS,  
No 65 Main Street,  
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Agents for the **BUCKEYE MOWERS.**  
**ATTORNEYS.**  
J. E. & FIN. R. HANNA,  
Attornies at Law,  
McCONNELLSVILLE, OHIO,  
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted  
to them.

Special attention given to collections.  
OFFICE: ON CENTER STREET,  
Three doors West of the Public Square,  
v2 29-ly.

**HALL & POWER,**  
Attornies at Law  
McCONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

OFFICE: over Stone's Store.  
**JEWELRY.**

**S. F. WILLIAMSON,**  
DEALER IN  
CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY,  
South East Side of Public Square,  
McCONNELLSVILLE, O.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully  
repaired. (Dec. 19-3m.)  
H. B. VINCENT.

**H. B. VINCENT & BRO.**  
DEALERS IN  
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,  
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF PICTURE FRAMES  
Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments re-  
paired.  
"MORRIS BLOCK," McConnelville, Ohio

# THE CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. II.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, MAY 21, 1868.

NO. 40.

## PHYSICIAN.

**W. R. KELLY,**

Physician and Surgeon  
M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Special attention given to the treatment of  
CHRONIC DISEASES.  
Professional calls promptly responded to.

OFFICE—Southwest Corner of the Public Square.

## WAGONS.

**Wagons, Buggies, &c.**

**JOHN HOLBROOK.**

MANUFACTURER OF  
LUMBER & EXPRESS WAGONS,  
Buggies, &c.,  
McCONNELLSVILLE, O.

Special attention given to Repairing, Paint-  
ing and Trimming old vehicles of all descrip-  
tions. (Aug. 29-3m.)

## INSURANCE.

**TELEGRAPHING, INSURANCE, &c.**

**C. W. CROMWELL.**

Of the Western Union Telegraph Office.  
Would inform the public that he is continuing  
to act as Agent for the Adams Express Com-  
pany, and that he has become the agent for  
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.,  
and also for the John Hancock Mutual Life  
Insurance Co., of Boston.  
April 23, 1868-ly.

## JAMES WATKINS.

Insurance Agent.  
Mr. Watkins takes pleasure in informing the  
citizens of this town and vicinity that he is sole  
agent for the Litchfield Fire Insurance Company,  
and of the Home Insurance Company.

OFFICE. Above the Book Store of Adair Bro's

## SAMUEL E. JONES.

Insurance Agent.  
Policies issued in the following well known  
and established Insurance Companies:  
Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford Conn.  
Travelers Life Insurance Co., of Hartford Conn.  
Passenger Life and Accident Insurance Co., of  
Passenger Railway Insurance Co., of Hartford.  
Tickets Insuring against Accidents from 1 to  
20 days issued.  
SAMUEL E. JONES Agent  
years 68-ly. McConnelville, Ohio.

## PICTURES.

**THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY.**

**Wm. C. TRESIZE.**

still continues to accommodate the public with  
PHOTOGRAPHS,  
FERROTYPES,  
AMBROTYPES,  
GEMS, &c.

which cannot be surpassed anywhere.  
Mr. T. has perfected arrangements whereby  
any one can be accommodated with the finest  
oil paintings and India Ink Work.

**ROOMS, in J. C. Stone's Building**  
North Center Street, over Boone's Faddler Shop

## MEAT.

**MEAT SHOP.**

**A. J. GRAY.**

South-East side of Public Square,  
McCONNELLSVILLE, O.

Keeps constantly on hand the best qualities of

**BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGE, &c.,**

and will pay the highest cash price for HIDES  
v2 20-ly

**WOODWARD & ROBERTS.**

**PEOPLE'S MARKET.**

BELOW MORTLEY'S GROCERY,

Center Street, McConnelville, O.

Butchering none but the best of Beaves and  
Hogs, we feel confident that all customers will  
be satisfied with what we offer to sell to the  
public.

Particular attention given to the manu-  
facture of Sausage, Bologna, &c.

## CASH FOR HIDES.

**WOODWARD & ROBERTS.**

v2 20-ly

**Reading Out the "Brains."**

The New York Times says:  
"Whether the Radicals can afford to  
drive from the Republican ranks every-  
body who is opposed to impeach-  
ment, we shall soon see. Leading  
Radicals in Congress, and leading Rad-  
ical newspapers are demanding this  
step. There is no doubt they will re-  
duce the party small enough if they  
carry out the schemes they have in  
hand. On this point the Post sharply  
remarks: 'The independent lately  
read Judge Chase out of the Republi-  
can party; the Tribune now turns out  
Trumbull, Grimes, Fessenden and Hen-  
derson. The time has been that, when  
the 'brains' were out the man would die  
and there an end.'"

The Baptist churches of Iowa have  
a membership of 16,000 with 200 preach-  
ers and 5,000 Sabbath School Schol-  
ars.

**Opinions of Some of the Leading  
Republican Papers on the  
Course of Fessenden and Hen-  
derson, and their Colleagues.**

The New York Post, of the 14th, re-  
ferring to the raving of the New York  
Tribune about Judge Trumbull, of Illi-  
nois, says:

"Judge Trumbull, who is thus coar-  
sely attacked, is known to every body  
as one of the ablest jurists in the coun-  
try, a man of calm and sound judg-  
ment, a first-rate lawyer and a sincere  
and tried friend of liberty. His char-  
acter as a man is above reproach; the  
Republican party is greatly indebted  
for its success in the past to his wise  
statesmanship; he was the trusted  
friend of Lincoln; and the defenders of  
impartial liberty ought not to forget  
that he was the author and the ablest  
defender of the Civil Rights Act.

"To doubt such a man's love of lib-  
erty is foolish; to accuse him of accept-  
ing a bribe is an outrage upon the  
public sense of decency. To read him  
out of the party is to leave the party a  
good deal weaker than it ought to be.

"Trumbull, Grimes and Fessenden  
are denounced infamous. Are they  
infamous? Does the country believe  
that they are moved by any thing else  
than a conscientious desire to do their  
duty? Does any man who has not  
lost his senses believe that these men  
are bribed; or that they are consciously  
false to their duty? With whom is  
the sober second thought of the people  
most likely to agree—with the Trib-  
une and General Butler, or with such  
men as Trumbull, Grimes, Fessenden  
and Henderson? It is plain that these  
gentlemen perform a duty in many  
ways painful to themselves; they are  
driven reluctantly to act in opposition  
to their own wishes; their verdict is  
given in favor of a man whom they  
consider an evil, and whose occupation  
of the Presidential chair they believe  
has brought evils upon the country.  
Is it not honorable to them that their  
sense of justice and duty impels them  
to disappoint the demands of their  
party, even at the expense of alienat-  
ing lifelong friends and of differing  
from men with whom they prefer to  
act in political matters?"

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser,  
Thurs. Weat's paper.]

## THE SPIRIT OF PARTY.

The intolerance of religionism is  
proverbial. Sectarians torture and  
burn. Party spirit, if the age permit-  
ted, would commit the same excesses.  
The rancor of party now is little less  
than fanatical. A difference of opinion  
in the Republican party subjects the  
disseminator to persecution and per-  
secution. Already the national organ of  
the Republican party, in anticipation  
of the possibility that some Republi-  
can Senator may not think the evidence  
against the President strong enough  
to convict him, dares to say that Senator  
"infamy." Away, says the Tribune,  
with all "cant about the responsibility  
of an author."

And yet, how much more deserving  
of punishment and "infamy" is the edi-  
tor of the Tribune himself, than either  
the President or a conscientious  
Senator? Did he not, by his reckless  
and persistent defense of secession,  
bring on rebellion and war? In the  
darkest days of the war he encouraged  
the army and the people by clamoring  
for "peace upon the best attainable  
terms." Did he not go to Canada,  
and endeavor to negotiate with con-  
spirators and assassins a dishonorable  
peace? Did he not rush to Richmond  
to bail and set free the chief of seces-  
sion and rebellion? And even within  
the last month, while illicit whiskey  
manufacturers and dealers have cor-  
rupted an army of revenue officers,  
and paralyzed Congress, did he not  
write a letter asking for the confirma-  
tion of the candidate of the "whiskey  
ring" as Commissioner? Did he not  
in 1864, after Mr. Lincoln was renom-  
inated, write secret letters urging a  
bank movement with a view to defeat  
his election?

And yet such is the infatuation of  
the hour—such the distempered con-  
dition of the popular mind—that the  
man who encouraged rebellion, forced  
the army prematurely into the Mill  
Run disaster, made night hideous with  
his howlings for "peace," cuddled in  
Canada with Mr. Lincoln's assassins,  
bailed Jefferson Davis and invited  
Breckinridge to come home and not  
mind what the "fools say," impudently  
urges Senators to stop their "cant  
about the solemnity of an oath" and  
"convict the President," or be "con-  
signed to infamy."

[From the Chicago Evening Post, 13th.]

IF A GOOD NAME WORTH ANY THING.

"Trumbull was hooted on the streets  
last evening, while returning home  
from the Senate Chamber."  
"The Illinois members of Congress  
went in a body, this morning, to see  
Senator Trumbull, and made the same  
demand [that he vote for the convic-  
tion of the President, or resign.] upon  
him."

"An intimate friend of President  
Johnson asserts, privately, that no  
matter what influences are brought to  
bear upon Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes  
and Henderson, they are committed

in uniting to support the President  
against conviction. It is stated that  
these four gentlemen had a private in-  
terview with the President, about three  
weeks ago, and pledged themselves to  
vote for his acquittal if he would  
nominate General Schofield as Secre-  
tary of War."

"The feeling against Senators Fes-  
senden and Trumbull, here, is very  
strong."—[Extracts from Yesterday's  
Washington Dispatches.]

In view of newspaper paragraphs  
like the above, we may well ask, of  
what use in American politics are con-  
spicuous talent, unquestioned patriot-  
ism, and irreproachable purity of pri-  
vate life? We know little of Mr. Hen-  
derson, of Missouri, except from the  
sources open to all; but of William  
Pitt Fessenden, James W. Grimes and  
Lyman Trumbull, we do know much.  
And three men never had seats in the  
American Senate, who, in all that goes  
to make up the character of statesman  
to be trusted in any emergency,  
were the superiors of these. Others  
more showy and perhaps more sub-  
stantial qualities have had their day in  
that body; but it were to search the  
records of the Senate back to its or-  
ganization, we should fail to find any  
who were further removed from the  
sin of self-seeking, inordinate ambition  
or corrupt practices than they. We  
think they have made a mistake. To  
see them all vote for the conviction of  
Johnson would have afforded us un-  
bounded pleasure, because their voices  
would have secured his conviction; and  
second, because their act would have  
given us assurance of the correctness  
of our deep faith in his guilt. But  
that they are or have been influenced  
by any but the highest motives in  
what they do or have done—that there  
is the remotest suspicion of collusion  
with Johnson or his friends, to give  
him an acquittal for a consideration—  
that they have any thought of person-  
al advantage in thus refusing to follow  
the bidding of their friends, or that  
they have, in this matter, any motive  
which, were they to die to-morrow,  
they could not unfold to their Maker  
with perfect assurance of His approval  
—we cannot be induced to believe.

Has Grimes anything to hope from  
apostasy? For a year past he has  
uniformly declared that he was serv-  
ing out his last Senatorial term, and  
that, at its close, he should retire from  
politics to the more congenial pursuits  
of private life? Has he sought to gain  
by "going back" on the well-earned  
reputation of a spotless life? Would  
he—in whom principle is a living  
and controlling power—permit  
himself to sell out for any thing that  
Andy Johnson or the Copperhead party  
can give? What rewards could  
they offer as a counterpoise to the  
ignominy of which he would be self-  
conscious, if he betrayed his friends?  
And so of Senator Trumbull. Since  
when has he, whose name is a syn-  
onym for all that is most exalted in our  
politics, been a trickster and a knave?  
For years and years he has served the  
State of Illinois with rare ability and  
with undoubted acceptance. During  
all these years, though he may have  
erred in judgement, did any sane man  
ever seriously say that, in his public  
and private character, he was not the  
purest of the pure? In these days—  
when corruption takes hold of all  
whom it can win by its promises, and  
when one hardly knows where to look  
for integrity—did even suspicion ever  
touch his name? A member of the  
Republican party from the day of its  
organization, a partaker of its triumphs  
and a sharer of its perils, a shaper of  
its policy, abettor of the most advanced  
in the progress born of events, when  
did he betray that party or abuse the  
trust which it reposed in his hands?  
He is but a man, hence not infallible;  
but search out his record and say  
where he has been a traitor, or even a  
lagger. Of like mold is Mr. Fessenden,  
the Senator from Maine. In this  
strife which has arisen over that poor  
shot who sits in Mr. Lincoln's seat,  
do the character and lives of these  
men afford no guarantee that they  
may differ from Benjamin F. Butler  
and Thaddeus Stevens, and still be  
honest? Is the Republican party so  
abounding in Senatorial ability, and  
is the Senate so rich in legal learning,  
statesmanlike qualities, tried patriot-  
ism and personal purity that we are  
ready to bound these men down for  
having obeyed their consciences in a  
matter lifted above political opinion  
into the domain of the Constitution  
and the law? Censure them who  
will, for errors of judgment, and for  
want of legal attainment, and we will  
leave to them their own defense.  
But if they can be stigmatized as  
traitors, hooted at on the streets, dra-  
goned by men unworthy to loose  
their shoes, vilified in the newspapers,  
their peers will take warning, and  
leave to others who have no opinions  
that are not commercial and change-  
able, the barren fields, in which neither  
honorable lives, patriotism, integrity,  
ability nor eminent service are of any  
avail against the madness of the hour.  
And when the Republican party is  
ready to give up its leadership, who  
can answer for its future?

NEVADA is a treeless country.

**The Grand Army of the Repub-  
lic and General Kise—A Card  
from the General Explaining  
His Connection with that Or-  
der, and Exposing Its Partisan  
Character.**

We copy from the Boone Co. (In-  
diana) Pioneer the following card from  
General Kise which explains itself:

Some time ago the Republican paper  
at this place charged me with being a  
member of the Grand Army of the Re-  
public, and I pointed to its false asser-  
tions as evidence that the organiza-  
tion above mentioned was not political  
in its character. I do not know that  
these assertions merit any further no-  
tice than has been given them through  
the columns of the Pioneer, by my di-  
rection and authority; but for the in-  
formation of those who have read the  
statement of the Republican organ, and  
have not seen a denial of them from  
me, I have thought proper to publish  
this card over my signature, and to  
say once for all, that I have no con-  
nection with the Grand Army of the  
Republic whatever, and no sympathy  
with its present objects and pur-  
poses.

Some time in 1866, I believe, after  
repeated solicitations from persons  
with whom I had associated in the  
army, and who I had every reason to  
think were my friends, and upon the  
most solemn assurance that the aims  
of the Grand Army of the Republic  
were of a purely benevolent character,  
I joined the order. I never for one  
moment thought by so doing I was at-  
taching myself to a secret political so-  
ciety, or that the Grand Army of the  
Republic was to be used in the inter-  
ests of any political party. The or-  
ganization was represented to me as be-  
ing of a nature similar to the Odd  
Fellows or Masonic Brotherhoods, de-  
signed solely to perpetuate the friend-  
ships formed in the service, to advance  
the interests of all worthy soldiers by  
aiding them to get employment, to as-  
sist and protect the widows and or-  
phans of such as had fallen in battle,  
and to preserve and defend the princi-  
ples for which we fought.

These were the objects, and the only  
objects, of the Grand Army of the  
Republic as shown by their Constitu-  
tion, as contained in the obligation  
which I took upon myself on becoming  
a member. I was not ashamed of the  
principles for which I fought, for on  
going into the army I was actuated by  
patriotic motives, and the single pur-  
pose to preserve the Union and defend  
the flag of my country. I therefore,  
had no hesitancy in encouraging the  
order if these were its only objects.—  
I went to the army at the outbreak of  
the war with no purpose to aid in  
subjugating the South or interfere  
with their rights or established institu-  
tions of any of the States. I had  
been a Democrat, and innocently sup-  
posed that this fact would not render  
me objectionable to the Grand Army  
of the Republic or any of its mem-  
bers.

At the election last fall, I voted for  
the Democratic candidates and took  
an active interest in the success of the  
ticket. Judge of my surprise on learn-  
ing that for this action of mine, and  
for exercising the right to vote for  
men and measures of my choice, I was  
summoned to appear and answer the  
charge of "conduct unbecoming a  
member of the Grand Army of the Re-  
public." It is true I never was  
brought to trial, and a majority of the  
members decided that being a Demo-  
crat was not sufficient for expulsion.—  
At the same time, however, I discov-  
ered that my principles made me repul-  
sive to the "ruling spirits" of the con-  
cern and I paid my dues and withdrew  
from it, never having attended but  
two of its meetings during my mem-  
bership.

It is said I had no power to sever  
my connection with the Grand Army  
of the Republic by voluntary with-  
drawal. It is immaterial to me what  
the rules are on this subject—I never  
took the trouble to inquire, it is suf-  
ficient for me to know that the Grand  
Army of the Republic is an outrageous  
swindle—that my eyes have  
been open to its true character—that  
I am out of it and intend to stay out.  
The action of the order since my with-  
drawal from it, in offering to assist  
Congress in a war upon the President,  
has justified me in the belief that it is a  
secret political society of the most dan-  
gerous and dangerous character.

I am free to confess, that, in allow-  
ing myself to be "taken in" by the  
Grand Army of the Republic, I did  
not display a very credible amount of  
sagacity. I made a foolish blunder in  
having anything to do with an orga-  
nization led and controlled by any  
such Radicals and unprincipled dema-  
gogues as John A. Logan. But  
there are few of us who at some pe-  
riod of our lives have not been led in-  
to errors and guilty mistakes. Though  
I never knew it until recently, I now  
firmly believe that the Grand Army of  
the Republic was designed by its pro-  
fessors, from the very start, to be an  
auxiliary and an ally of the Radical  
party in the ruin of the country.—  
There are many good and true men  
connected with the Grand Army of the  
Republic here and elsewhere, but how

# The Conservative.

Office Southwest Corner Public Square.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS:  
For one year, payable in advance — \$10  
For six months, payable in advance — \$6  
For three months, payable in advance — \$4  
JOSEPH A. KELLY, Editor.

any of them can now lay his hand  
on his heart and say it is not a politi-  
cal organization, I am at a loss to un-  
derstand.

In conclusion, I would recommend  
all Democratic and Conservative sol-  
diers, to shun, as they would pestilence  
or death, all secret political societies,  
the Grand Army in particular. Orga-  
nize and fall into the ranks with the  
"White Boys in Blue," who meet in  
the light of day, and whose doors are  
open that all may enter.

REUBEN C. KISE.

[From the New York Ledger.]  
**Be Poor before You are Rich.**

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Explain to me, if you can, Mr. Bow-  
man, why it is that so many young  
people are ashamed to have it thought  
that they have no money? Or why it  
is that they are ashamed of economy  
in the management of slender means,  
and frugality in living?

There is no disgrace in being an  
acorn before being an oak. Young people  
frequently wish that they were grown  
men; but they are not ashamed of being  
young! No one is ashamed to have it  
discovered that his strength, knowl-  
edge and skill are proportioned to his  
years. But these same persons will  
blush, and suffer shame, at being sup-  
posed not to have any money, under  
circumstances in which all the sensible  
world knows that they ought to have  
none!

A young fellow has been put to  
school by the rigorous economy of his  
father and mother. Only by the the  
very hardest industry and closest econ-  
omy can they sustain him in college.

Every single shilling is important,  
and like shingles on the roof, the ab-  
sence of one makes the whole house  
inconvenient. And yet this lad  
shall be ashamed not to bear his part  
in social expenses. "He is utterly un-  
able to say, 'I cannot afford it!'" It is  
harder to say it. I must confess, be-  
cause in a community of several  
hundred young men two-thirds of  
whom are poor, and the children of  
poor men, there is a lurking shame  
of poverty which radiates into public  
sentiment and reflects a kind of dis-  
repute upon those who boldly say, "I  
must deny myself beyond the barest  
necessities of life of whatever costs  
money." Poverty has enough trouble  
without the addition of foolish and  
dishonorable sentiments.

Who expects young men to have  
money to spare? Does not the whole  
world know that they are starting in  
life that as yet they have earned no-  
thing, and they inherit no fortune—that  
they receive but a small stipend—and  
that if they would be honest, they  
must practice a rigorous economy?—  
why then do your young men engage  
in pleasure bouts which drain their  
pockets dry, and lay them under tem-  
ptations to dishonesty for fear people  
will think that they have no money?

Of course, folks will think so! And  
just as much if you are inveigled into  
unwise giving as if you refused! A poor  
young man ought to be poor until he  
has broken the spell of poverty by in-  
dustrious enterprise; and he should  
rather glory in it than be ashamed of it.

It is necessary that you should be  
frugal; it is not necessary that you  
should spend five dollars in taking a  
young lady to the opera. It is neces-  
sary that one should be honest; it is  
not necessary to attempt to walk in ci-  
cles of society that will swallow up the  
pitiful pennies of poverty like a quick-  
sand, and leave only irresistible tem-  
ptations to dishonesty. It is a good  
reason for not joining a club, an excu-  
sion, a riding party, and still more an  
extravagant ball, that "you cannot  
honestly raise the money." Who  
ought to hold up his head highest, he  
who quickly says, "I cannot yet in-  
dulge in such expenses," or the fel-  
low who is ashamed to own poverty,  
but is not ashamed to steal the money  
on which he makes a false appear-  
ance?

I hear a good deal of Yankee mean-  
ness—of the spirit of trade and dicker-  
ing—of the stinginess and parsimony of  
Northern men; but, while the manner  
of slowing economy may be unfortu-  
nate, the essential spirit of thrift and  
economy is a thousand times nobler  
than the free-handed squandering of  
money which gives a spurious reputa-  
tion for generosity, to people who are  
on the road to bankruptcy, and who  
have long spent money not their own  
with a special gracefulness!

Mr. LONKES, I have heard you relate  
your earliest experience in a printing  
office; your exalting economy; your  
plain clothes; your joy in adding  
twenty dollars to your investments,  
your industry in extra hours; your  
watching advanced workmen; and  
learning their trade betimes. In the  
encouragement of thousands of young  
men, it would be well to let them see  
that your success has not arisen from  
luck or from glittering tricks, but  
from the soundest principles of industry,  
frugality, self-denial and attention to  
business.

—ST. LOUIS has a well three thousand  
feet deep.